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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/684,336	10/10/2000	Tetsuyuki Kaneko	040256/0120	2188
75	590 · 01/03/2002			
David A. Blumenthal Foley & Lardner 3000 K Street, N.W, Suite 500			EXAMINER	
			CUNEO, KAMAND	
•	P. O. Box 25696			
Washington, DC 20007-8696		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2841	6
		DATE MAILED: 01/03/2002		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		09/684,336	KANEKO ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app ars on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
THE N - Extensulation of the position of the p	DRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 3 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication of the communication of	.TION. 7 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however ation. ays, a reply within the statutory minimuly period will apply and will expire SIX by statute, cause the application to be	, may a reply be timely filed n of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. come ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed	on <u>22 October 2001</u> .				
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL . 2b	★ This action is non-final				
3) 🗌	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>7-10</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)🖂	Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8)	Claims are subject to restrictio	n and/or election requireme	nt.			
Application	on Papers					
9)	The specification is objected to by the	Examiner.				
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are ob	jected to by the Examiner.				
11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.						
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.						
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
13)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a)⊠ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:						
1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).						
Attachment	(s)		λ			
15) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 18) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). 19) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 17) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3. 18) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 20) Other:						

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restriction

1. Applicant's election with traverse of claims 1-6 in paper No. 5 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that there is no burden to the examiner. This is not found persuasive because burden is shown by different classification, and because applicant has not pointed out any errors in the requirement.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL. Claims 7-10 will be rejoined and allowed if they include all of the limitations of an allowed claims.

Treatment of Claims Based on Prior Art

- 2. 35 USC 103(a) states:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Obviousness under 35 USC 103(a) is determined against a background established by the factual inquires set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), which are summarized in items 1-4 below.

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims

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under 35 USC 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 USC 103(c) and potential 35 USC 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steyert, Jr. (US 4171464, hereafter Steyert).

Steyert discloses a wire with superconducting filaments (20) and a metallic covering (18) and ceramic (for example alumina) filaments (22) buried in the surface of the metal covering.

Steyert discloses the claimed invention except for the superconductor being of the oxide type (claim 1). Specifically, he does not disclose the superconductor to be of the Bi type (claim 5), and does not disclose that the metal covering is silver (claim 6). Nevertheless, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use oxide type superconductors, in particular Bi based ones, to increase the current capacity and increase the required operating temperature, because use of Bi based oxide superconductors is old. Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to use silver as the metal covering, because silver is the standard covering metal for oxide superconductors due to its inertness and its oxygen permeability. It has also been held that use of known materials based on their suitability for the intended is within the level of ordinary skill. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

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Related Prior Art

5. The following references are considered pertinent to the present application.

Nabatame et al. (5849670) disclose use of oxide layers in a high temperature superconductor, but do not teach it to be buried in the surface of the metal matrix.

Closing

6. Any inquiries related to the examination of this application should be directed to Ex. K. Cuneo at (703) 308-1233 or her supervisor Ex. J Gaffin at (703) 308-3301. Inquiries of a general nature should be directed to the receptionist of Group 2800 at (703) 308-0956. The fax numbers for Group 2800 are (703) 308-7722 and 7724.

K. Cuneo

Primary Examiner Group 2841

December 14, 2001